

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1859.

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TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertisements.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4 50; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children, for if a child was in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watching, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar pain the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their babies afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with fatal convulsions, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the Syrup off the gums. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of having the gums, which always is a distressing and much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

"A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' Soothing Syrup, in case of a teething child, writes us to state that he found it entirely effective in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which so often ensue. We cheerfully concur with his report."—*New York Sun*.

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A severe case of teething with convulsions, cured by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Soothing Syrup. A child of the age of four months, who was suffering from teething, and had been in the hospital for several days, was brought to the office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York, for the purpose of having the Syrup applied to the gums. The child was in a very bad state, and the mother was in great distress. Dr. Evans applied the Syrup to the gums, and the child recovered in a few days.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivaled virtues. In no instance in which many thousands of cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infant suffering.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label express that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

For sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Female or Domestic Pills.
These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex. It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who are afflicted with any of the complaints, to which the female constitution is peculiarly subject, to procure these pills from a certain and reliable source. These pills move all obstructions and invariably restore a new and healthy action throughout the system. See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

"An interesting case of dyspepsia and Leucorrhoea, with a general weakness of the system, and a loss of health and vigor, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills, of a female of 30 years of age, was affected for the past four months with the following distressing symptoms:—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indigestion, such as watery appearances before the eyes, pain in the head, faintness, appearance and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge from the lips, and the cheeks blanched and sallow, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was depressed and her feet were swollen, and her memory impaired, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her, but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Pills, by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declares her thankfulness, and assigns her recovery to health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills. This medicine is for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

Dr. Wm Evans' Celebrated Med. cines.

ARE composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation throughout the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body spring from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or silent evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steadily perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure, even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the doses may be augmented, according to the intricacy of the disease; the medicines being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, flaccidities, neuralgic, indigestion, loss of appetite, indolence, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulent or hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, incoercible sea sickness, nightmar, gout, rheumatism, asthma, icterus, dropsy, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those where victims to that most excruciating disorder, gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicines.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, diarrhoea or constipation, indigestion, in the stomach, alternate flashes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, with in every case, be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine.

Directions.—For taking the Camomile Pills, see well as Dr. Evans' Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

ASTHMA.—Three years' standing.—Mr Robert Morrison, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great lung flatulence, disturbed rest, nervous head ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, diarrhoea, great debility, and inefficiency of the nervous energy. Mr R. Morrison gave up every thought of recovery, and in despair went on the continent of very person interested in his existence, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which immediately induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which he started in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say, he is now the fittest declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

Extract of a letter of Jonas Snyder, Postmaster, Kerosville, Pa., to Dr. Wm. Evans.

"Among several cases the following is found:—An elderly lady, who had been 25 years afflicted with nervous hypochondria, debility, &c. that for the last five years she constantly received medical aid from a respectable physician; but the pressure and pain on her heart and breast, and especially in her left side, remained immovable, attended at long intervals with weakness in her head and on her mind, keeping her discouraged to undertake anything. In May she commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, according to the directions accompanying them. A reaction took place, the pain and pressure in her left side was removed, her mind became clear and strong, her spirits perfectly good, and up to this time in all respects restored to health, which for the last ten years she has not enjoyed."

(Signed) JONAS SNYDER.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genuineness of the name unless they are bought of Dr. Evans or his agents. There is one agent in every county. Day of no agents, or many agents, who are the true resellers, have imposed upon the invalid by selling spurious articles. Whole sale druggists and Dr. Evans' agents therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them. Write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. General Western Office, 47 Wall Street, New York.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 Chatham St. New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label express that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

Price 15 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y.

Principal Western Office, 47 Wall Street, New York.

Where Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines can be had wholesale and retail, and southern and western agents can be supplied.

List of Agents.

See other advertisements in this paper.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills.

Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.

Evans' Female Pills.

Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.

Baron Von Hutecheler Herb Pills.

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AN AFFECTING STORY.

From the Hawk-Eye.

Some years since, I was travelling from the State of New York, into the province of upper Canada, by way of Cape Vincent and Kingston. Between the two channels of the river St. Lawrence, we passed over Wolf's or Grand Island, which is but thinly settled. It was in the depths of winter, late in the evening, when I called at an inn. As is but too common at public houses, several gentlemen were sitting round the fire-side engaged in conversation. A little interrupted by my coming in, they made a short pause. Soon one of them resumed the conversation, and with a spirit of indignation, said, "well that man ought to be hung for such conduct towards his wife," to which the company responded in the affirmative. As I did not know the particulars of which they were conversing, I thought it was the slender and harshness of a bar-room conversation, and asked for no explanation. The company soon dispersed. Early in the morning, I called on a man in the neighborhood with whom I had some business to transact. Soon a gentleman rode up to the door, wishing to know if I was a minister, stating that a woman had died the day before, and wishing me to stay and attend the funeral; to which I consented, and learned the following particulars. J. B. the husband of the deceased, was the son of a tavern keeper on the island, and was early addicted to habits of intemperance. He had been married to Mrs B four or five years. Notwithstanding his early habits of dissipation, he had been somewhat guarded and prudent till he was married. He then gave himself up to his carousal, neglected his business, and uttering and destroying—spending much of his time in the town of Kingston, a place noted for intemperance and gambling. It was not long before the list of his property "rotted under a single cloud." He sold the clothing out of his own house for rum, and his wife was left to contend with poverty and despair. He soon became one of the most abandoned drunkards that I ever saw. He not only seemed to have forgotten to provide for his family, but it became his delight to rob his forsaken wife of every little comfort she might earn, or receive from a benevolent friend. He lived on the west side of the Island in a log hut, at about a mile, exposed to the northern blast that swept along the entire length of Lake Ontario. Almost perpetually the noising tempest beat upon the lonely and shattered dwelling. The rolling waves of the Ontario were seen at distance dashing their foam upon the huge banks of ice, and the roar of waters and storm added to the dismal gloom that reigned within a drunkard's home. Here lived the unfortunate female whose unhappy fate I am about to describe. She had been married and confined to this prison house of a drunkard for near five years. Ah! hapless woman! I think she tenderly loved, and who promised to protect her, that he was soon to become to her the source of a thousand woes. With the perusal of fancy she had drawn the scenes of future life, and they were tinged with sunshine. But soon she learnt the husband of her youth was a drunkard—and what could she expect? Despair settled upon her brow, and anguish wrung her bleeding heart. Not one ray of hope shed its glimmer upon her solitary path. As if destined to woes, with her sorrow, her cares increased. Two of her children demand her attention and her tears, the youngest of which was but a few weeks old when its mother fell a victim to grief and despair.

And here let me narrate to her tale of woe. When her infant was but ten days old, she was smothered by the necessity of going out through drifts of snow, and piercing winds, to gather fuel to keep from freezing—her husband was gone on a drunken frolic. She took a severe cold, and was confined to her bed of straw, (for such it literally was.) No longer able to walk or even to sit up, early one morning her brutal husband was setting off for the tavern to spend the day, she expostulated with him, and endeavoring to impress upon his mind her distressing and critical condition. She seemed to succeed. But, O! delusive hope. She told him she must have assistance soon, or her stay in the land of the living was short. He seemed to feel. She prevailed on him to go for medical aid. He crossed the river St. Lawrence on the ice to Kingston (a distance of four miles) and obtained a visit of medicine at the apothecary's store, and left in haste for his sick family. He was returning with apparent concern, and was passing the corner of the street when one of his associates in profligacy, looking through the window of a contemptible grog shop, saw his comrade passing and called him in to take something to drink.

Although this inebriate knew that the relief, if not the life of his family, depended on his speedy return, his helpless family being entirely alone, and none of his neighbors having knowledge of his absence; yet this miserable wretch, on hearing the sound of rum, and an invitation to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant left by him in the jaws of death. He entered the tank of woe and crime, where demons in human form are wont to meet and hold midnight revelry. Here he remained in a drunken frolic for several days, during which it was extremely cold, and there was a heavy fall of snow. No one called at his house during the storm, supposing that he was at home with his family. The fire was out—no friend to render assistance—no oven of straw, with an infant on each arm, and a few shreds of covering, lay the sufferer, perishing with hunger and cold—the bed, fire place and floor were all covered to some depth by the drifting snow. On the third or fourth day he returned with the little medicine and a bottle of rum. The snow had so drifted it was with some difficulty he entered his house. All within was silent as the house of death. It is said the fingers of the eldest babe were stiffened to marble, and the tear drop had frozen upon the infant's cheek. His wife neither smiled nor wept—life still flickered within them.

In this situation, he found his neglected and perished family. He was intoxicated when he returned—set his medicine and bottle of rum on the shelf and immediately left for his father's family, (nearly half a mile distant,) told his mother the fire had gone out, and his wife was at home sick, and he wished she would go over and see her—at the same time stopped into his father's bar took a glass of brandy; as he came out, staggered and fell, and there he spent the afternoon.

His mother was unfortunately given to habits of intemperance, and was under the influence of ardent spirits. However, with fire and fuel she set off to visit the abode of distress. She found the woman and children speechless, badly frozen, and apparently in the agonies of death. With some difficulty she made a fire, threw a brick and stone into the flames, and while they were heating she discovered the rum. Being exceedingly chilled, she drank freely of it, and thought it would do her good but it only deprived her of reason. By this time the brick and stone became very warm, and the drunken mother applied them to the naked feet of the dying woman. I will only add, that in about thirty minutes the kindest messenger from heaven came to her relief—that messenger was death.

It fell to my lot to deliver the funeral discourse of this unfortunate female. The feelings of my heart on this occasion, I will not attempt to describe. When the lid of the coffin was removed, and many weeping eyes were cast in painful looks on her who had fallen a victim to the casualties of intemperance, I saw the husband (the author of her hapless fate) stagger up to the coffin, and to all appearance, with a heart as unmoved, and an eye as tearless as the cold and lovely form on which he fixed his drunken gaze. We all proceeded to the burying ground, and I felt a pleasure in seeing the coffin consigned to its peaceful abode. But when I had dismissed the audience in Christian form, with my eyes I saw that drunken man stagger over the fresh grave of his besom companion. My heart failed, and my spirit moved within me, and I could not refrain from exclaiming in my heart, Alas! y God! if this is thy will that man should suffer in this life, impose on me what evil seemeth good in thy sight—let me live in the cottage of poverty and my days and have bought but the bread of sorrow to eat, and when I am thirsting on a dry parched desert, let me find no water but my own bitter tears; and when my enemies pursue me and seek my reputation and my life, and I fly for protection to my last friend, let him forsake me—let this come upon me if I must suffer—but O! gracious Heaven! have mercy from the all-davours and over-whelming flood of a drunkard's fate.

J. ALLEY.

"he has since killed herself."

Coquetry and Coasting.—On Friday afternoon last, a gentleman in a carriage of this city, a merchant named B—, was "quipped off" for a recent indulgence in his "amiable weakness." In a way which should serve as a caution to all other men, he was seized by the fair sex. It appears that Mr. B had been married a young lady of Brooklyn, of unexceptionable character and family, and by long union from her consent to become his wife, the wedding day was prepared, the wedding garments prepared, and the day that was to have witnessed the union, found every thing ready on the part of the expectant bride and her family. The priest arrived, the guests were all seated in anxious expectancy, and the fair bride—but we can't begin to tell how it was with her. The appointed hour arrived and passed, but no bridegroom and his appearance; and finally a lady note from him terminated the suspense, with the information that he had "haunted his maid."

It was but a few days, however, before the fickle lover, through the intercession of a friend, and the plea of a love-ruined halcyon nation of mind, succeeded in obtaining a reconciliation with the disappointed lady, though her family, among which was a good brother, could not well bring their minds to forgive the treatment they had received from the now repentant lover. They did not, however, throw any obstacles in the way of the reconciliation and reunion of the high contracting parties, and the result was a second appointment of a wedding day, and a second preparation for the due consummation and celebration of the union—and a second disappointment of the lady, and no time to tell of her family, because her faithless lover had again changed his mind.

This was too much for the family to bear, however it might have been with the lady; and her indignant brother took upon himself the task of avenging the insult and ridicule which had been cast upon the household by the deceitful woe of his sister. About two o'clock on Friday afternoon he repaired to Delmonico's, and, as he expected, there found the object of his anger, and a large collection of other gentlemen. Nothing daunted, however, by the congregation present, the angered brother seized hold of the refractory suitor with one hand, and with the other he applied to him a lusty heavy blow, which made the agonized recipient of his weighty and rapidly descending favors, jump, and yell, and writhe with agony and rage. The scene was rich to the colored bystanders, but the unfortunate victim might well have said, with the frogs in the fable, "though it may be fun to you, it is death to us." Not to the death, however, did the brother push his punishment; but satisfied himself with inflicting upon the object of his anger the severest cow-hiding that is up in our city records.—*New York Sun*.

A JOKE.—Euno of the New York papers are highly delighted at an occurrence which took place in Broadway last Saturday. A New York youngster went into Jersey, and won the affection of a young lady of a very respectable family, and then insulted her and her family, by telling them that he was only joking. The brother required to New York, supplied himself with a pliable cowskin whip, and having met the joking gentleman in Broadway, gave him a sound thrashing—such a one as no person thought of considering a joke. We are sorry that the laws are thus violated in New York, or any where; such assault cannot be justified, but if they must be committed, never had a greater provocation than the brother—never offender greater claim than the joker.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette*.

GIVING EFFECT.—At a concert recently given in Portland, Maine, the "grand hailstone chorus" was performed in new and original style. The manager, during the performance, contrived to fling sundry papers of gun-powder under the window, and rattled some twenty pecks or more of dried beans against the glass, to represent "fire mingled with the hail." The effect is said to have been prodigious.

Another instance of similar genius occurred at the same place, on the occasion of a recent missionary meeting. The whole congregation were devotedly engaged in singing a missionary hymn—and when they got to the line,

"What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,"

the music leader contrived to scatter on every side, a quantity of "otto of rose," filling the whole church with its aromatic odor. The effect upon the congregation, is said to have been truly delightful. Let the Yankees alone for doing any thing well, or giving the finishing touch to a good thing.—*Weekly Review*.

The Emperor of Russia and the Napoleonites.—"The Emperor," says a letter from Moscow in the Commerce, "will leave us to-morrow (17th September) for St. Petersburg, to complete some diplomatic arrangements with England; with which Power, it is generally believed here, the Russian Cabinet is inclined to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance, provided France is excluded." The hereditary Grand Duke, and the Duke de Leuchtenberg remain constantly with his majesty. On arriving from the camp at the gates of Moscow, the Emperor was received and congratulated by the Governor General, Prince Galitzin, to whom the Imperial Majesty replied, taking the hand of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, "I enter Moscow with the son of the Emperor of Napoleon the Great." On turning to General Klemm Michel, who was with the Governor General, the Emperor added, "The Bonapartes and the Romanoffs may well be of accord, for the great object of both families is the grandeur and glory of their country." A marriage between the Grand Duchess Olga and Prince Louis Napoleon is again talked of, and it is even added that, should this Prince die, the alliance of the Emperor Nicholas with him is essential to the sons of Lucien Bonaparte. It appears that the Czar is determined to form a close union with the Napoleonites, and that his project is warmly approved of by the military nobles of Russia, but not by the old aristocracy of Moscow.—*Le Figaro*.

Phrenological Phenomenon.—It is related of Dr. Mignin, in Fraser's Magazine, that going out to a duel one morning, he was taken suddenly ill, in the coach, and was obliged to return. Soon after, a spot of hair over his organ of combativeness, and the black that surrounded it, as white as snow. We have before us a letter from a reverend gentleman of this city, detailing a singular phenomenon in his own case, which has been attested by Dr. Caleb Ticknor, and other distinguished phrenologists. In some trials and grievous perplexities in his church, certain organs of his brain were excited to the utmost; in consequence of which the hair and skin situated over them, with a demarcation perfectly distinct, suddenly became white, as in age. The case is a very extraordinary one. *Kickerbocker*.

Coloring Walls.—It may not be generally known, particularly in this country, that blue vitriol, when mixed with lime, forms a very beautiful as well as exceedingly cheap coloring matter for wall. Take good lime and slack it, as usual, add one and a half pounds of blue vitriol, dissolve the crystals with boiling water; when dissolved, mix it with the white wash, and add one pound of glue well dissolved. This should be applied in a glue pot if possible, to prevent its being burned or scorched. When well mixed, the first coat must be put on horizontally, or from side to side, and the second coat vertically, or up and down. The wall will be of a bright blue color, resembling the blue bottles sometimes seen in apothecary shops. By following these directions, women can put on the coloring as smoothly and as well, generally, as men.

A composition for coloring and preserving paper, poles, &c., and timber generally, from the weather.—Melt 12 ounces resin in an iron pot or kettle, add 3 gallons of train oil, and three or four rolls of bismuth; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow ochre, or any other color you like, ground as fine as usual with oil, as will give the whole the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second.

It is well attested that this will preserve plank for years, and prevent the weather from driving through brick walls.—*Domestic Encyclopedia*.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.
Many of the citizens are desirous that the Council will, in due season, render a statistical report of the situation and the liabilities of the city, the amount of fines, forfeitures and remittances, with the income or rents and chartered privileges. The number of licenses granted, and their production to the city, with the expenditures, and the whole amount of the revenue by tax and all other resources, with all the responsibilities against the city.

JOHN H. JACOB, Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-resident claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main Street, in the Court room over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, Ky. Nov 28, 1859—48-17

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1839.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

A FEW WORDS,

Which we hope will not be passed without reading.

One number more will complete the 54th volume of the Kentucky Gazette, and it is hoped, the editorial career of the undersigned, who has conducted it for the last four and a half years, under great difficulties, personal, as well as pecuniary.

He has most faithfully, as he believes, to the best of his ability, discharged his duties to his subscribers; but he is sorry to be compelled to say, that many of them have failed in a reciprocity. He has been compelled to borrow change for market, and to pay the current expenses of the paper, whilst many of his patrons, (so called) who are rolling in wealth, are indebted to him in sums of from three and a half to twenty three dollars each.

It was well known, that when the present editor purchased the Gazette, he had no funds, either to pay for it, or to carry it on, but from receipts from its patrons. It is true he did obtain a discount from a bank in Lexington, of between four and five hundred dollars; but every cent of that accommodation has been withdrawn.

Under these embarrassing circumstances, he would ask whether those who have taken the paper from the 19th of April, 1833, to the present date, without paying one cent thereof, (rich men too,) can think of these things without having a twinge of conscience?

To many of the democratic party in Fayette and the neighboring counties, the editor must be permitted to say, that their faith is not shown by their works.—There are at least 300 gentlemen belonging to that party in Fayette county, entirely able, and who do not hesitate, at elections, to expend more money than would pay for a paper, who yet do not take one; and in the neighboring counties it is believed at least two thousand. An accession of such a list, with the advance payment, would inspire the editor with new energy and the popularity of the cause, we should hope, would increase in the same ratio.

It is known that there are seventeen Whig papers in Kentucky, whereas there are but four Democratic. The Whig editors boast of being well sustained, whilst the Democrats admit their struggling condition. It is known that the numerical strength of the two parties is nearly equal—hence to the Whigs must be allowed a pecuniary liberality, which does not attach to the democracy;—however the contrary may be charged upon them.

Some months since, it was admitted in this paper, that if the whigs were to withdraw their patronage, the concern would have to be "boxed up"—and the editor is now free to admit, that to his personal friends of that party is owing the sustenance of the Gazette. It is true that many of the whigs have, from interested motives, patronized his advertising columns. They knew that the democrats ate, drank, were clad, bought horses, cattle, hogs &c. and sometimes lands; and knowing that many persons who read the Gazette, read no other paper, were disposed to exhibit their articles and professions before that community, thereby ensuring a wider circulation to their wishes.—To the first, the editor returns his unfeigned thanks, and to the latter he now expresses his opinion, that many others would have profited by following their example.

But it is not the intention of the Editor to make this address as long as a Governor's message. He hopes, that on or about the first paper which will be issued of the 55th volume of the Kentucky Gazette, it will be increased to the mammoth size, (arrangements for which are now in progress.) He hopes, very shortly, to see a call for its publication semi-weekly, as well as weekly. He hopes, by the first of January, to have in the editorial chair, a gentleman, mentally and physically competent to present the Gazette so improved, as to delight its readers. And he most sincerely hopes to have such an accession of subscribers and advertising customers, as will remunerate him for the additional expense.

All accounts for subscriptions and advertisements, will be made up to the 31st December, which must be discharged.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

"A friend to a strong Council," whose communication was published in our last paper, will not be able to appear in our next, in consequence of his inability to procure in time a document which was furnished to day. He however, informs us it is probable he will publish this week a hand bill in continuation of his first number.

From Frankfort, we have reasons to believe, that all the disabilities of the banks will be removed. A motion was made by Mr Turner of Madison, that there should be no examination of the situation of the banks by committees, which was supported by

Mr Butler of Louisville, but rejected by a large majority.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—NEXT GOVERNOR.

In an article on these subjects lately, we made this remark:

"This is a matter [the selection of an administration candidate for Governor] which public sentiment should settle; and no one of the candidates has a right to thrust himself forward immodestly, as the candidate of the Democratic party, to the exclusion of the others."

We notice that the editor of the Louisville Journal has made this sentiment of ours the text of an editorial commentary, and undertakes to assert that

"Albert G. Hawes has thrust himself forward immodestly, as the candidate of the Democratic party, to the exclusion of others," and what is more, the loco foco party will have to recognize his pretensions. Mr. Hawes, during his late visit to this city, in conversation with men of all parties, spoke slightly and even contemptuously of the projected Convention; he said that he had announced himself a candidate without reference to a Convention, and that he meant to continue a candidate, Convention or no Convention; he has since made substantially the same declaration in public from the stump, as we can prove from loco foco testimony; and yet, however violently some of the loco foco papers may declaim against the right of an individual to thrust himself forward immodestly as the candidate of the Democratic party to the exclusion of others, the party will find itself under the necessity of recognizing Mr. Hawes, and it will yield to that necessity with what grace it may.

"We speak within bounds when we say, that not one in ten of the friends of the administration prefers Albert G. Hawes as the candidate for Governor, and yet they will nominate him through their Convention to keep him from breaking up their party. They will run him, as the girl married her ugly and troublesome suitor—to get rid of him."

"If any of the loco focos affect to believe, that A. G. Hawes has the slightest idea of heeding the decision of the Convention unless he be its nominee, let them, if they can, obtain a declaration to that effect under his own hand. Who of them will make the experiment? You, old gentleman of the Lexington Gazette?"

We have long since understood that Mr. A. G. Hawes was a candidate for the office of Governor, and he has the same right to be that any other citizen has. But we cannot believe upon the bare statement of a political adversary, that Mr. Hawes has come forward determined to continue a candidate at the hazard of the distraction and defeat of the democratic party, or that for the purpose of forcing the democratic party to take him up as their candidate, that he will not agree to submit his claims, in common with those of other persons who have been spoken of, to the consideration and determination of a general State Convention, emanating from the people in primary assemblies. Such a Convention will meet on the glorious 8th day of January; and, although we have seen no contradiction of this statement from the Louisville Advertiser, which opposes the Convention, and advocates the pretensions of Mr. Hawes, and sometimes condescends to notice the remarks of the Journal, we recognize Mr. Hawes as a democrat, governed by patriotic, and not by selfish and ambitious views, and therefore we feel confident that every gentleman who shall be nominated in the Convention for its selection (and we suppose that Mr. Hawes will be one of them) will be ready to submit to the decision of the Convention. Otherwise the action of that body will be rather idle. There is every reason to believe that this Convention will be one of the best organs of public sentiment which ever met in this State, and we have no doubt they will have a due respect for themselves, as well as for others. We anticipate that it will turn out that Mr. Hawes is not so obstinately anxious, and so uncontrollably bent upon being a candidate for the office of Governor as the editor of the Louisville Journal represents, and doubtless wishes him to be. Mr. Hawes will listen to reason, Mr. Prontice, and the seeds of discord which you have been throwing amongst the democrats, will not take root. There will be harmony, union, concert, and a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether in the Democratic party, and they will triumph, whether Mr. Hawes, Gen. McAfee, Col. Smith, Mr. Guthrie, Judge Hickoy, or Judge French shall be their candidate for Governor.

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

We have it from satisfactory authority, that a large majority of the delegates at the Harrisburg Convention, were in favor of HENRY CLAY as the candidate for the presidency; but although themselves, individually, in favor of his pretensions, yet they thought Gen. HARRISON a more available candidate, and gave him the nomination.

How is this gross assault upon the choice of the people of the United States to be repelled, so as to relieve the future historian from a dilemma in which he must be placed, when recording the merits, the high character, and the popularity of this not only favorite son of Kentucky, but of the whole Union?

It can only be done by proving that the declaration that Mr. Clay had not the confidence of the people, but that Gen. Harrison had, was false—and this proof can only be obtained at the polls.

The assertion, that Gen. Harrison could obtain the votes of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which Mr. Clay could not; and that General Harrison could get the vote of Kentucky, the only State which was certain for Mr. Clay, is an admission too degrading for the friends of Mr. Clay to sanction.

The character of her great public men is the property of the nation; but the character of Mr. Clay is the special inheritance of Kentucky. Then what course is to be pursued, to place in future history the fame of Kentucky's favorite, (and we verily believe, the favorite of the great party to which he belongs,) from the obloquy of being beaten in General Convention, by Gen. William Henry Harrison?

We are not favorable to the election of either

of those gentlemen to the presidential chair; but had we the power, we would enable the historian to write—"So indignant were the people, at the management in this Convention, by which the exalted talents, the important services, and the unbending integrity, of the patriot CLAY, were put aside, in favor of Gen. HARRISON—that the latter, at the succeeding election, did not receive the vote of one single State in the Union."

It will be perceived from the Prospectus we publish to-day of the "FARMERS' REGISTER & WESTERN SPIRIT OF THE TIMES," that Col. N. L. FINNELL is again a citizen of Lexington, and is determined to devote his best abilities to promote, not only agriculture, but the breeding of the best stock in the country. We have known Col. Finnell long, and can assure the readers of the Gazette, that there is no man more industrious, nor one who throws more fully all his energies into any enterprise in which he is engaged, than himself. And from our knowledge of the aid he has procured in the editorial department, he cannot fail to furnish one of the best Agricultural papers in the United States. It will be perceived that Col. F. disavows all intention of entering into political discussions. As a politician he is well known, and it is known that we differ from him; but although we differ from him on abstract political doctrines, we nevertheless entertain a high opinion of him, for integrity, industry, and ability. We bespeak for paper the patronage of our friends.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the city of Lexington, convened at the Court House, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst. to take into consideration the propriety of adopting some measures to prevent the importation and sale of manufactured articles in the city, Jacob Ashton Esq. was called to the chair, and William Huey appointed Secretary, when Saml. A. Young, Esq. was, on motion, requested to state the object of the meeting, which he did in an eloquent and appropriate manner. The following resolutions of Thos. Van Swearingen, Esq. were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this meeting consider the importation of manufactured articles into the city of Lexington, highly detrimental to the best interests of the working classes.

Resolved, That a large body of respectable and industrious females in this city, earn their subsistence entirely by their needle—that the importation of these manufactured articles, deprives them of their only means of support for themselves, and their dependent families.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to memorialize the Legislature, on the subject of the importation of manufactured articles. In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the chairman appointed Messrs. Thos. Van Swearingen, John Norton, Willard P. Taft, William Wilson and William Allison, said committee.

Samuel Young, Esq. offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the foregoing committee be requested to use their best efforts, to procure a said memorial, the signature of the citizens generally.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of the city.

On motion it was resolved that this meeting now adjourn.

JACOB ASHTON, Ch'm.

WILLIAM HUEY, Sec'y.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1839.

TEXAS.

A late Houston Telegraph makes the following remarks, which may be relied on, and should be carefully read by persons disposed to emigrate to Texas:

"We are frequently struck with the strangeness of the remarks and anticipations of most of the adventurers who come from the northern part of the United States to 'pitch their tents' in this new country. Most of them start from home with more or less of land scrip in their possession, in the shape of head-rights, bounty lands, certificates, &c. which they have purchased, in most instances, at enormous prices, and which are not unfrequently worthless, in the expectation of being able to locate on the first spot of earth that happens to meet their approval. Thus, in their imagination, they have, before starting from home, only to bring a land claim, get on board a vessel, arrive in Texas, and, without any further exertion, step on shore, into the possession of a farm, a fortune, and perchance fame!

Now this may seem overdone; but, really, to hear many of them who arrive among us relate what they expected to find here, it is not at all exaggerated. This latter part of their seeking, we acknowledge, there is some ground for their expecting—for the rapidly with which little men are in many instances made great in this country, is not less astonishing than it is striking. On arriving here, when they find they have formed erroneous notions, inculcated by those whose speculative schemes made it their interest to deceive them—they not unfrequently become disheartened, conceive, in their disappointment, every thing in a horrible state, and return home filled with a thorough hatred to the country, and every thing they found in it. Such instances of deception and disappointment have frequently fallen under our observation. The truth is, our country, although for the industrious farmer or mechanic the very best in the whole western world, is pictured too highly abroad. And if Dr. Breckinridge, while lecturing on its advantages of soil and climate, would, nevertheless, inform his auditors that, without industry, sobriety, and attention to business, the emigrant will find himself in the very worst country he could have selected—and that we have an abundant supply of that kind of population who possess none of those virtues—that, in fact, we have no room for any more loafers, lawyers and doctors—he will have rendered us a far greater service than by preaching our ultimate greatness as a nation—the splendid chances for fortune-making without exertion, and all the splendidly false-colored state of things usually found in the popular lectures of the day."

From the New York Courier, Dec. 2.

CANTON.

By the ship Nantucket, Capt. REMMONDS, arrived yesterday from Canton, we have received files

of "The Canton Press," now published at Macao. From their contents—which are rather of a desultory character—we gather that the American residents were gradually coming into the measures extorted by the Chinese, for the prevention of the smuggling in of opium, and that the trade in American vessels was nearly restored.

The English, however, still remained at Macao, and refused to allow the vessels of their nation to comply with the new exactions of the local authorities. They are waiting instructions from the home government. The opium delivered up appears to have been actually destroyed; but we learn verbally that the smuggling of it is again going on, on an extensive scale.

From the Louisville Advertiser

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Marion county, held on Monday, the 2d day of December, in the Court-house in Lebanon, Jesse Abel was called to the chair, and Daniel Jennings appointed Secretary.

R. R. Peebles explained the object of the meeting, and after entertaining the audience at some length with an appropriate and spirited address, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it has been proposed to the Democratic Republicans of Kentucky to hold a convention in Frankfort, on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and Electors of President and Vice President—and whereas, we perceive no valid objection to the plan of conventions for all such purposes, which originated among the Democratic party of this country, and which has been so long and so successfully practiced upon by that party—therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve the proposition, and earnestly recommend to all the counties that may not yet have acted in the matter, to hold meetings forthwith, and appoint delegates, regardless of the disposition which any individual may feel to deery such conventions at this late day of their existence, and to thrust himself upon the support of his party unbidden and unsolicited.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Convention ought to assemble and proceed to their originally contemplated business with entire freedom, recognizing no trammel, or committing but such as may have been imposed on them by their constituents, and a total disregard of the premature assumptions of any self-constituted candidate.

Resolved, That, by a temperate and judicious adjustment of personal and sectional preferences and prejudices, the Convention will be able to nominate candidates upon whom a majority of the people will unite, in order to rescue the State from Federal vassalage, and to recover its reputation and credit, now rendered almost prostrate by the ruinous system of internal improvements, and by the impudent, rash and visionary legislation of the party which has held the reins of Government in the State for the last eight years.

Resolved, That it is unfortunate and improper for the Democratic press to have touched the subject of a choice of candidates, prior to the final action of the Convention, and that we hope caution—due caution—indispensable caution, will hereafter be observed.

Resolved, That while we entertain our own preferences with regard to candidates, we will cheerfully surrender them all for the common cause, and will heartily support the nominees of the Frankfort Convention.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the people of Kentucky are essentially and sentimentally Democratic; that nothing has placed them in their present false political attitude but the magic of a name once powerful in the Democratic ranks, together with local pride and the unscrupulous deceptions practiced upon them by retained Federal stump speakers, dinner-eaters and editors; and that nothing is necessary to snare the chains by which they have been so long hithed to the car of the great Juggernaut of Federalism, and to place them again in their true political position, but an able, honest, and widely-diffused exhibition of the principles of the Democracy through the public press, and by every honorable means—fairly contrasting the two parties, and the most obvious and legitimate tendencies of their do times in a free and equal Government.

Resolved, That in the efficient support given to the political press of that party, the Federalists find a chief aid in procuring their ascendancy, wherever it has existed; particularly in this State, in which they number more than four political newspapers to our one.

Resolved, That we retain implicit confidence in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and that we will continue to give our cordial support to his administration on of the General Government, so long as it shall be characterized by the bland, magnanimous, yet firm, able, and patriotic course for which it has heretofore been so eminently distinguished.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be, and they are hereby, appointed Delegates from this county to the Frankfort Convention, viz: D. Hourigan, Cornelius Miles, Wm. E. McElroy, Jero. Beauchamp, John S. Ray, Zach. Ray, William Hamilton, John Scanlan, Sen. Dr. Green Forrest, William McAfee, James Schoolings, John Scanlan, Jr., Bernard Abel, D. Jennings, Col. Bailey, J. B. Walker, Raiser Elder, Henry Becket, Arnold Becket, James H. Tucker, John Tucker, D. Riney, A. S. Hardy, John C. Gunn, Pat. Hamilton, Ed. Hamilton, Allen Handley, Alexander Raley, Henry Lurkett, Thomas A. Luckett, James P. Clements, Thomas Nash, Thomas J. Nash, Francis Milborn, J. T. Catlin, Aaron Sherrill, John Caffee, J. B. Hayden, William Jarboe, and John Hanning.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Public Advertiser, and the other Democratic newspapers of Kentucky.

JESSE ABEL, Ch'm.

D. JENNINGS, Sec'y.

Singular Case.—A detachment of prisoners from the Auburn State Prison, (10 in number) arrived yesterday at the Prison at Sing Sing. Among this number was a colored child about six weeks old, who was born in the Auburn Prison, and brought down to Sing Sing by its mother. The father of the child, who was imprisoned at the same time with his wife, still remains at Auburn. The prison authorities are in somewhat of a quandary in the matter, whether the child is really a "prison bird" or not, is the question. There is nothing in law authorizing the imprisonment of an innocent child, neither can a nurse child be separated from its mother. Nor yet can a prisoner, as the free child evidently is, without process of law. How is it?—N. Y. Courier.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6th, 1839.

The exciting scenes of yesterday, occurred so nearly the time at which the cars departed for your city, that it was utterly impossible for me to write out my notes, without depriving you of a sketch of the affairs of the city.

I selected the lesser evil, and forwarded to you such a memorandum of affairs as a few brief moments would allow.

Mr JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, was the hero of the day. After Mr R. Adolph of New Jersey, had concluded a very windy speech in favor of admitting the New Jersey Pennington Whig men to seats, Mr Adams hastily sprung to the floor and exclaimed, "fellow citizens."

Immense sensation was produced at the instant, and members from all sides crowded around Mr Adams anxious to hear and catch every word he uttered. Many, probably most of them, as a large part of the House is composed of new members, were actuated rather by mere curiosity than by any thing else.

As soon as the Clerk had got the House to order, Mr Adams again exclaimed, "fellow citizens." I rise, said he, and thus address you from a sense of duty. It was not my intention at the commencement of this debate, to say one word; but as four days have passed away and nothing has been accomplished, I will abandon my original intentions and address my fellow citizens. He said that he could not address the Clerk, as he did not recognize him as a presiding officer. He then proceeded to propose various ways by which the House could be organized. One was by adopting resolutions offered the day before by Mr Graves of Kentucky, requiring the clerk to call the roll forthwith. Another was by adopting the example of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, when it was dissolved by Lord Dunmore. The House decided that it would not be dispersed; and to carry out its objects, it retired to a tavern, and there organized. A third was, to take possession of the House by a majority of its members.

In the course of his remarks, he was interrupted by Mr Graves, who wished him to modify the resolution he had offered, so as to require the Clerk to call a majority of the members whose seats were not contested.

This Mr Adams refused to do; but said that if any gentleman would submit such a modification, he would accept it.

Mr VANDERPOOL said that he had such a modification prepared. Loud cries of order:

Mr RHETT—I wish Mr. Clark—

Mr ADAMS—I object to the gentleman's addressing the Clerk.

Mr RHETT—Well, I wish to enquire if the Clerk will submit a resolution to the House.

The Clerk was understood to say that he could not.

Mr RHETT—I nominate Louis Williams of North Carolina, the oldest member of this House to act as its Chairman, till it can get organized and elect a Speaker.

Mr WILLIAMS—I object. The House can be organized in any way. [Great and long continued confusion.]

Mr RHETT—I nominate John Q. Adams. He thus put the vote, declared it carried, took Mr Adams by the hand, and led him to the Speaker's chair, amid the mingled hisses, groans, and applause of the immense multitude present. In a few minutes afterwards the House adjourned, Great excitement and confusion pervaded the city the remainder of the day.

FRIDAY EVENING, 3d o'clock.

The House met this morning at 12 o'clock agreeable to adjournment yesterday, and Mr Adams resumed the Chair as President of the Convention.

To-day at 12 o'clock, Mr J. Q. Adams, President of the House of Representatives in convention, called the body over which he presided, to order. The Journal of the last four days, having been read,

Mr Wise, and some one or two others, rose and proposed its amendment. The object of the amendment seemed to be to place on the record a kind of a history of events, which would show the causes that had led to the last four days delay in the organization of the House. The amendments impliedly cast the delay on Mr Garland the Clerk. They proscribed, and yet they do not directly censure Mr Garland.

Mr RHETT of South Carolina rose and proposed a resolution to cause the roll of the House to be called, omitting the names of gentlemen whose seats were contested.

Tellers were called for, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Davies of Pennsylvania, and Dromgoole of Virginia, to perform that service.

Mr DROMGOOLE rose to enquire, who he should count!

Mr ADAMS replied, all who have legal evidence of their right to seats.

Mr DROMGOOLE enquired, if that was the decision of the Chair.

Mr ADAMS—It is; and I have no doubt of its correctness.

Mr VANDERPOOL, said he would take an appeal from that decision.

A question of order now arose, on the right of discussing an appeal from the decision of the Chair. Before the Chairman could decide, the debate took a fresh start, and was continued at great length, by Messrs. Rhett, Stanly, Briggs, Granger, Craig, Wise, Thomas of Maryland, Vanderpool, Biddle of Penn. and many others.

The debate, as far as it has proceeded to day, has not had any particular reference to the subject before the House.

At the time of closing this note, Mr Biddle of Penn. was on the floor.

All at this moment is quiet.

Yours, Z.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1839.

The Convention of the House of Representatives is yet in session; and nothing has as yet been accomplished; nor do I see any prospect of bringing the matter to a close. Indeed, it appears that we are further from the point proposed, than we were when the difficulty commenced.

Upwards of two hours of this morning were consumed in attempts to amend the Journal of the Convention, so as to make it conform to the wishes of Mr Dromgoole of Va. who yesterday, when appointed one of the tellers to count the House, stated that he should count all who presented themselves, unless directed to do otherwise by the House.

Tellers were called to take the vote on the proposed amendment; and here again, the vexed question of who should vote rose again. It was at last

it only agreed, that none of the gentlemen, whose seats are contested, should vote. None of them offered to do so. It was decided by a vote of 103 to 107, that the amendment should not be made.

After this affair had been disposed of, great confusion ensued, in consequence of an attempt on the part of Mr. P. Dickerson, of New Jersey, one of the Democratic claimants to a seat, to address the House.

Strong objection was made to the course adopted by Mr. Dickerson; and such was the confusion that ensued, that I was apprehensive at one time, that personal violence would be offered to Mr. Dickerson.

The storm at last abated, Mr. Dickerson having abandoned the idea of addressing the House, though a motion had been made to allow him to do so, by the courtesy of Parliament. Mr. Dickerson did not choose to accept of any act of mere courtesy, when he knew that he was clearly entitled to the privilege of speaking by the laws of the land. He also knew that he had a good right to address the Chair, as any man in the Hall; and of course, he could not and would not accept of any act of courtesy.

Doctor DUNCAN of Ohio, now got the floor, and proceeded to deliver a speech on the subject of the New Jersey contested seats, which when published will, if read by the people, satisfy the country that Gov. Pennington, and his associates in infamy, have been guilty of the moral treason, of attempting to cheat the people of that State out of their elected Representatives, and, of endeavoring to disfranchise the State, for the purpose of removing the prospects and the principles of the Whigs.

I do not hesitate to say, that the facts embraced in Mr. Duncan's speech, will convince all honest men, of all parties, that the Democrats from New Jersey, should take possession of their seats, without one moment's delay.

Nay further, I do not hesitate to say, that if Dr. Duncan's speech is read by the members of this House generally, they will, no matter whether Whigs or Democrats, decide with unanimity, that the Democratic candidates from New Jersey should be allowed seats.

Mr. ADAMS addressed the House at great length to day, on the subject of the right of the Whigs from New Jersey to vote. He explained himself at length, and threw the Whigs into convulsions, by stating that it was his unqualified opinion, that the Whig Jerseymen, ought to be allowed to vote on preliminary questions, but not for the election of Speaker. He said, that they could not be allowed, under the constitution, to vote for Speaker, till their right to seats had been decided by the House!

The Whigs will not gain much by placing Mr. Adams in the Chair. He will not obey their will or their wishes, if they conflict with his sense of duty. His decision of to day, on the right of the Jerseymen to vote, has undoubtedly put the question of who shall be spoken at rest. The Democrats must and will have their man, in defiance of all the artifices of the Whigs. Mr. Duncan of Ohio, was on the floor, when I closed at 3 1/2 o'clock.

Yours, Z.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1839.

The Convention was called to order, at the usual hour by Mr. Adams; who announced Mr. Duncan of Ohio, to be entitled to the floor.

Mr. DUNCAN, not being in his seat, Mr. WISE rose, and said that as Mr. Duncan was not in his seat, he demanded the Previous Question, on Mr. Vanderpoel's appeal, from the decision of the Chair, made last Saturday.

Mr. DUNCAN hoped, that the call for the Previous Question would be withdrawn, as Mr. Duncan might be in his seat in a few minutes.

Mr. WISE replied that he did not wish to cut Mr. Duncan off in his speech, and he would withdraw the demand for the Previous Question.

Mr. JENNER said that he insisted on the call for the Previous Question, but withdrew it. After a good deal of discussion, of too confused a nature to be understood,

Mr. WISE renewed his demand for the Previous Question, and it being seconded, by a vote of Ayes 110, Noes 72, the Main Question was ordered, by a vote of ayes 110, noes 15. So the main question was put. That Main Question was, "Shall the decision of the Chair, of last Saturday, that the Whig claimants from New Jersey, shall be allowed to vote in the Preliminary organization of the House, stand as the judgment of the House?" and it was decided in the negative, by tellers, Ayes 108, Noes 114. So, you will see, that it has at last been decided that the Whigs or Pennington certificate, shall not vote.

After a scene of confusion and disorder, that continued some moments, during which Messrs. Rhet, and others, addressed the chair, to offer several propositions,

Mr. WISE rose, and said, that as it had now been decided that the certificate or Whig Jerseymen, should not vote, he wished to know who could. He therefore moved that the Democrats, or those men, who held the certificates of the Secretary of the State, should be allowed to vote.

Mr. RHEAT moved that that motion do lie on the table.

Mr. WISE enquired if his motion was not in order.

Mr. ADAMS replied it was, and added, that it ought to be decided, because every State of the Union should be heard in this House. New Jersey ought to be heard, and continued Mr. Adams, she shall not be disfranchised whilst I hold a seat in the Chair. [Huzzing from the gallery, and loud laughter from the floor]

Various propositions, for the purpose of getting the House out of difficulty, were now submitted by various gentlemen; and at least fifty motions to lay on the table; to withdraw, &c. &c. were made, and none of them decided. In consequence of the refusal of Mr. Adams to restrain the debate, the confusion became intense, and I got on, at sea, without my book, pilot, quadrant, or compass.

At 2 o'clock Mr. RHEAT moved that Mr. WISE's resolution, originally reported by Mr. Graves, which requires the Clerk to call the House, do lie on the table.

The vote was taken by tellers, and was decided by the vote of the Chair, ayes 115, noes 111. The Chair voted in the negative, and declared the vote to be ayes 115, noes 115.

Mr. SMITH, of Maine—I challenge the vote of Mr. Naylor.

Mr. NAYLOR—I challenge the vote of Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH—Another gentleman on his his.

Mr. NAYLOR—I have none (holding them up) here they are endorsed by the people.

Mr. SMITH—Another gentleman has credentials as good as yours, and I hand you one of them.

A voice—It's a lie! it's a lie!

Great confusion took place, and after all was

rendered dark and gloomy again, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried in the affirmative. Three Whigs, and three Democrats from New Jersey, voted on this motion; but, as the fact did not change the result, no notice was taken of it, and the House adjourned.

You will see by the events of the day, that the Administration will carry the day without difficulty.

Yours,

From the Maysville Monitor.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The friends of the administration, of Mason County, convened at Washington on Monday the 9th inst, when on motion of James C. Coleman, Esq. Peter Lashbroke, Esq., was called to the Chair and R. H. Stanton appointed Secretary.

On motion of Wm. S. Allen, Esq., a committee consisting of Wm. S. Allen, J. C. Coleman, R. H. Stanton, John Lamb, and Col. Thos. Mannen were appointed to prepare and report suitable resolutions for the consideration of the Meeting, and after retiring for a few minutes, the following were presented through their chairman, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the interest and prosperity of the people of this State, under the late and present administration of its affairs, have not formed, as they should have done, the primary and most important considerations in the exercise of the executive and legislative powers of the government.

Resolved, That the evidence of this fact is fully manifested in the overwhelming evils which have been entailed upon us, of a bankrupt treasury, ruined credit, and embarrasments that can scarcely be overcome by years of prudent economy.

Resolved, That the people of this Commonwealth have not been insensible to the existence of these evils, and the day has arrived when they are disposed to apply a corrective in a complete change of the policy, as well as the administrators, of the government.

Resolved, That we look to the Convention, proposed to be held at Frankfort on the 8th of January next, as the proper and most suitable means for the selection of candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the only efficient means of concentrating the action of those who desire reform in the administration of the affairs of the State.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to the said Convention, with discretion to vote for such persons as the convention may deem most acceptable as candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States: Hon. Walker Reid, Capt. T. Mannen, A. A. Wadsworth, Wm. S. Allen, Benj. O. Pickett, Alfred M. Peed, E. B. Barker, Peter Lashbroke, R. H. Stanton, John Lamb, Capt. Wm. Pickett, J. C. Coleman, Joseph Best, John Brough, Col. J. A. Stack, Elijah Groves, Capt. Isaac Reed, Francis Ford, Gen. John Mannen, Jasper Hixon, R. A. Caldwell, Edw. L. Ballock, H. L. Davis, Geo. Payton, B. G. Wood, S. Nelson, Marshall Curtis, Chas. T. Marshall, Dr. L. M. Mawson, Chas. Burgess, St. Clair Dunnitt, Jas. Sumrell, Aquilla Chamberlain, Gen. Simon R. Baker.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maysville Monitor, and that the Editors of the Louisville Advertiser, Kentucky Gazette and Western Globe, be requested to copy the same.

PETER LASHBROKE, Chairman.
R. H. STANTON, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Union Fire company on the 16th December, 1839.

On motion of A. Stephens, it was

Unanimously Resolved, That J. K. Graves and A. Moore, be a committee, to tender to John Norton Esq., the unpaid thanks of the Union Fire company, for his generous, disinterested, and liberal donation to aid said company in purchasing a suction engine.

W. W. GAUNT, Sec'y.

Lexington, Dec. 18, 1839

JOHN NORTON Esq.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Union Fire company, the undersigned were appointed a committee to tender to yourself, the thanks of said company, for your donation to said company. We now have the pleasure to hand you, annexed, an extract from the proceedings of said meeting, and in the name of said company, to return you their thanks for your donation. Especially to say, that it was most gratifying to the company at the time, in consequence of their lack of means in procuring their engine—the committee having been repulsed in their calls upon some wealthy citizens, by a positive refusal to aid.

We are yours with respect,

JOS. K. GRAVES,
ALEX. MOORE.

Mr. JOSEPH BRUEN, is requested to become a Candidate for Councilman in Ward No. 1.

Mr. JOSEPH PUTNAM, is requested to become a candidate for Councilman in Ward No. 1.

Mr. THOMAS C. OREAR, is requested to become a candidate for Councilman in Ward No. 1.

Mr. NICHOLAS HEADINGTON will be supported for Councilman in Ward No. 2.

MARRIED—on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Calvin Black, MR. SAUL S. GILES & MISS MARY SNAKELFORD, both of Fayette county.

WILL be a sermon preached by the Rev. E. McMahon, on Christmas day, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. in aid of the funds of the Orphan Asylum, of this city.

TWO first rate MILCH COWS, both now giving milk, for sale by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington Dec., 19, 1839—51-3t

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

I wish to inform the public that I am now receiving FRESH YORK RIVER OYSTERS every other night, from Baltimore, and shall continue to do so during the season. Having purchased the extensive establishment now occupied by Mr. J. G. Mather, nearly opposite my present stand, I assure my friends and the public that my accommodations will shortly be extended so as to entertain them as they should be.

N. B. PICKLED OYSTERS are likewise kept constantly on hand.

JACOB BLAIN.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1839—49-1t

New Book Store.

I have just received of Mr. J. H. Rice his new stock of BOOKS, would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will at all times keep on hand a supply of Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Works, Stationery, &c.

R. H. GATEWOOD,
J. P. MEGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 21, 1839—47-3m

FARMERS' REGISTER.

AND WESTERN SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

THE undersigned proposes to publish in the city of Lexington, Ky., a Weekly Newspaper, bearing the above title. It is customary for those who put forth proposals for publishing newspapers, to say a great deal about the many advantages that the public may expect to derive from their publications, and to make numerous promises, which it would be difficult, if not impossible for them to perform. To this custom the undersigned does not feel it incumbent upon him fully to conform. The title he has selected for his paper sufficiently indicates its leading objects, and the public are capable of judging whether such a paper will be advantageous to the community or not, and having been engaged more than twenty years of his life in publishing a newspaper, the same public can judge of the competency or incompetency of the undersigned to conduct properly and profitably, the publication he now proposes to commence. It is true, he has heretofore acted upon the political theatre; that, he now proposes to abandon, so far as the publication of the FARMERS' REGISTER is concerned, and to enter upon the more agreeable, and he hopes more profitable one, of Agriculture, and its concomitant pursuits; and as he expects to derive the means of supporting a large family principally from his proposed publication, it will be his duty, as well as his interest, to make his paper both valuable and acceptable to the public. To which end he will spare neither exertions nor expense. His whole time and energies shall be devoted to it. The FARMERS' REGISTER will be devoted mainly to the dissemination of such matter as will promote the interest of the Farmer and Stock-raiser; but in addition to that which contains Racing or Sporting Intelligence, the current news of the day, and the Prices Current of the various Agricultural products of our country, both at home and abroad; and occasionally a column or two of Miscellaneous matter. The Register will take no part whatever in politics, except to give the political news of the day, such as the results of the elections in the different states, and a condensed account of the proceedings Congress, and of the State Legislature, &c.

TERMS—The FARMERS' REGISTER & WESTERN SPIRIT OF THE TIMES will be published every Thursday evening, on a fine imperial sheet, quarto form, at \$2 50, if paid in advance, \$3 00, if not paid in advance. Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in the other papers in the city.

The publication will be commenced about the middle of January. Persons who procure six subscribers that will pay in advance, shall receive the paper one year as a compensation for their trouble.

Editors in Kentucky who will copy the above, and continue it a few times, will have the favor reciprocated, and at the same time confer a favor on their old friend,

N. L. FINNELL.

Lexington, Ky. December 18, 1839.

Mr. Vito Viti's Large Sale.

MR. VITO VITI will open his splendid Stock of China and other Goods, at the large brick store on Main Street, adjoining the store of Messrs Oldham & Todd, and nearly opposite Messrs. Mountain & Cornwall on Monday evening next the 23d December inst. for inspection. They consist of

Plain white, elegant dinner sets,
do white and gilt do
Sprigged sets of every description
Silver French China do
Pitches, gilt, white, and sprig fancy colours
Cups and Saucers
Plates of all descriptions and colors
Splendid and plain reading and mantle lamps
Astral lamps, and a superior assortment of chandeliers
Silver plated water and revolving castors
Goblets, snuff boxes, and trays
Goblets, balance knives and forks, japanned waiters and
brittish ware
Silver plated and crystal butter stands
Rich plated cake baskets
Glass ware consisting of decanters wine, champagne
and cordial glasses, and Tumblers, and preserve
dishes—with many other articles of glass ware
Shell and china work boxes, with ivory ornaments
A cordons and musical boxes
Chessmen and boards, ladies and gentlemen's writing
desks.

With many other articles too numerous to mention.

On the evening of Monday, the room will be brilliantly illuminated, when all the ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend to examine the articles.

The sale will commence on the following morning—TUESDAY December 24 at 10 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE—All sales under \$100 from \$150 to \$200 6 months credit, over \$200, eight months credit for approved negotiable notes.

G. CHRISTY, Auctioneer.

Lexington Dec. 19, 1839—51-1t

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs

the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DEXLEY'S Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-1t

John W. Russell's Creditors

As he hereby notified that I will sit as Commissioner to audit and take proof as to claims against said Russell's estate every day at my office in Lexington, from the 6th day of January until the 1st February next. Persons having claims against said estate, must prove them as above, or they will be barred.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.

December 13, 1839—50-3t

To Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Fayette, to settle the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, will hold a regular meeting for the purpose of making settlements with those who may desire, at the Clerk's office of the County Court, on the first Tuesday in every month. They will, however, attend at any other time their services may be required.

JEREMIAH KIRTLY,
WALTER RODES,
GEORGE NORTON.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

Likely Young Negroes for Sale.

FOR SALE, Five likely young Negroes, on a credit of six months, satisfactorily secured. 2 men, 20, and 22 years old, 1 boy a year old, and a woman, and boy child 2 years old.

Enquire of the Printer, J. R. SLOAN, or JOHN BRENNAN.

Lexington, December 13, 1839—50-4t

Mules for Sale.

I HAVE for sale 32 MULES, sucklings, yearlings and two year olds, which I will sell low for cash, or on a credit.

Dec. 3 1839—49-1m

The Grand Real Estate Lottery.

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS. Which was announced to be drawn in Florida, will, according to advice just received from the Managers and by authority of the State of Louisiana, be drawn in the City of New Orleans, in the Rotunda of the City Exchange.

As the folding of the Number, and putting them in the Wheel will take some time, Tickets will remain on sale for a short time longer, at the Office of

SYLVESTER & Co., Sole Agents.

155 Broadway, N. Y.

Our agents throughout the Union, will cause the above ticket inserted once in one of the newspapers of their respective residences, and charge the expenses in account.

Dec. 3, '39—49-1t

To Stationers.

FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.

C. H. CHAPMAN.

Lexington, May 9, 1839.

Auction & Commission Store

THE undersigned, having re-purchased the goods of Messrs. CAVINS & BOYER, offer their services to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, as auctioneers. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, they hope by unceasing attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage. Goods received on consignment and sold to the best advantage in a short time. We are now and will continue to be well supplied with a good stock of Dry Goods, &c. which we will sell lower than any house in the city.

J. B. BRADFORD & CO.
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1839—49-2m

Observer copy.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of GOODS & CLOTHING of Frederick S. Batt, begs leave to inform the public that he designs continuing the above business in the Old Stand, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of patronage. He has on hand, just from the Eastern market, a superior lot of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Clothing,

together with all the articles necessary for a gentleman's outfit.

P. S.—Those indebted to F. S. Batt, by note and account, will please call and settle immediately, with

Nov. 7, 1839—45-3t.

C. K.

City Lots in Louisville.

WE have for sale, TWO TOWN LOTS, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of the city, which we will sell for cash, or for Dry Goods at fair prices—or a likely negro girl will be taken in part pay. Also, a very superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTE, of fine tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction Store, Hunt's Row.

CAVINS & BRADFORD.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

KNIGHT ERRAND,

Black Knight of Malta, & White Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C. in December 1837, by Mr. Miller. These Jacks are four years old each, and I challenge the United States to produce three of the same age, their equal in size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the performances of these animals.

It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Kentuckians raise such fine Mules—say at two years old, they are worth from \$100 to \$150, and not more trouble in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordinary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed out on accommodation terms, by application to the subscriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.

THOMAS T. PATTON.

Ashville, N. C. Nov. 25, 1839—46-3m

Fresh Teas and Indigo.

75 13 lb boxes G. P. TEA;
60 G. B. " do
10 half chests, very superior;
5 boxes Black Tea, in pound papers;
4 curoons S. P. INDIGO;
Just received and for sale by

JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main-street.

Nov. 27, 1839—48-1t

Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple Cheese.

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS, fresh and in fine order;
20 Boxes PINE APPLE CHEESE;
5 Cases FRESH PRUNES;
30 boxes Crystallized FRUITS, assorted;
50 do ROCK CANDY;
Just received and for sale by

JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main-street.

Lexington Nov., 28, 1839—48-1t

Cash for Lard!!

THE subscribers will give the highest price for LARD, delivered to them in Lexington. They will furnish kegs and barrels without charge to those who may wish to make engagements.

For Sale a large quantity of Lard kegs at reduced prices.

CORNWALL & BROTHER.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1839—45-3m

WANTED to hire, for the ensuing year a NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook and Washer, for whom a liberal price will be given.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Dec. 5, 1839—49-1t

INDIGO—1 Curoon Spanish Flour and 1 Case Bengal Indigo, just received and for sale by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

ALMONDS.—Half dozen barrels fresh Soft Shell Almonds, just received.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

TEAS—Fresh Gunpowder Teas, just received and for sale by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Dec. 5, 1839—49-1t

CONOMAUH SALT—A small lot just received and will be sold low for cash, by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Nov. 7, 1839—45-1t

25,000 BEST HAVANA SEGARS, a variety, of approved brands, for sale by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, October 30, 1839. 44-1t

MACKEREL, a small lot, in 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 barrels, just received and for sale by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, October 30, 1839. 44-1t

CORDIALS—A superior lot of Bordeaux and Martique Cordials, for sale by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Oct. 30, 1839.

Western Emporium.

JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.

THOMAS RANKIN,
No. 14, W. Main Street.

Lexington, May 2, 1839.

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. THE TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch.

T. R.

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their

The above is sold by D. BRADFORD, at
of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.
November 14, 1830-46-47